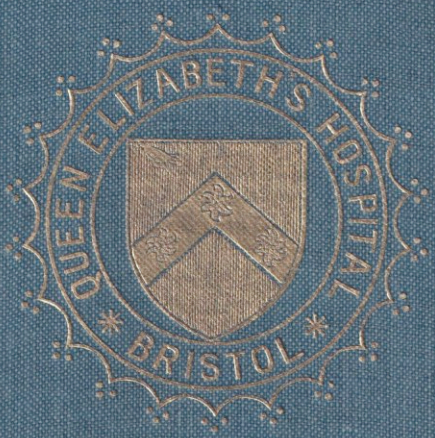

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S HOSPITAL
BRISTOL

CL10

/35

C. & O. CLARKE

All rights reserved.

HISTORY
OF
QUEEN ELIZABETH'S HOSPITAL
BRISTOL

BY
WALTER A. SAMPSON
Author of "The History of the Red Maids' School."

BRISTOL: JOHN WRIGHT & SONS LTD.
LONDON: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, HAMILTON, KENT & CO., LTD.
1910

DEDICATED
TO THE MEMORY
OF THE
PIOUS FOUNDER.

PREFACE.

With the kind permission of the Governors the author has been enabled to compile this short history of Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, more popularly known as "The City School," from information gleaned here and there among the books and papers at their Offices. He has much pleasure in acknowledging his indebtedness to the Reverend Principal William James Henderson for his ready help and many invaluable suggestions.

INDEX.

	PAGES
CHAPTER I.	
JOHN CARR AND HIS WILL . .	9–11
CHAPTER II.	
BRISTOL IN THE TIME OF JOHN CARR	14–16
CHAPTER III.	
FOUNDATION OF HOSPITAL, AND CHARTER	17–19
CHAPTER IV.	
BENEFACTIONS AND THE LIVING OF CONGRESBURY . . .	20–33
CHAPTER V.	
SCHOOL HISTORY—BADGES, BOYS' DRESS—SCHOOL WORK AND UNIVERSITY	34–38
CHAPTER VI.	
CORPORATION ACCOUNTS AND THE HOSPITAL—S. MARK'S CHAPEL —SCHOOL HISTORY—RULES AND "FARMING BOYS" . .	39–45

CHAPTER VII.

PAGES

DEMOLITION AND REBUILDING OF HOSPITAL—MR. COLSTON'S GIFT —"HOSPITAL ORCHARD"— "THE CHARITABLE DONATIONS BOOK" 46–51

CHAPTER VIII.

EXCHANGE OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS WITH THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL . 52–55

CHAPTER IX.

SCHOOL RULES AND REGULATIONS —VALUE OF ESTATES . . 56–60

CHAPTER X.

PERAMBULATION OF BOUNDARIES— COURT LEET—APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES 61–64

CHAPTER XI.

HISTORY OF SCHOOL, 1835–1875, UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE TRUSTEES . . . 65–83

CHAPTER XII

HISTORY OF SCHOOL, 1875–1910, UNDER THE ENDOWED SCHOOLS SCHEME 84–91

CHAPTER XIII.

MASTERS 92–96

CHAPTER XIV.

BOYS 97–99

CHAPTER XV.

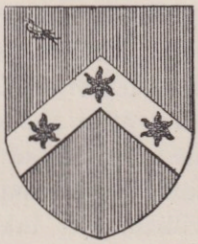
ACCOUNTS 100–107

Queen Elizabeth's Hospital.

CHAPTER I.

JOHN CARR AND HIS WILL.

JOHN CARR, the founder of Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, was the elder son of William Carr, a merchant and Alderman of Bristol, who died January



JOHN CARR.

10th, 1574, aged about fifty-two years, leaving a widow, a son, Edward, and one or more daughters. William Carr, besides being a man of wealth and social distinction, was a Member of Parliament for Bristol. His name

and that of his widow are on the long list of benefactors to the poor of this City. In 1562 William Carr purchased the reversion in fee of the manor of Congresbury and Wick S. Laurence in the County of Somerset, with the advowson of the Vicarage of Congresbury and Chapelry of Wick, expectant on the decease of Dame Mary Allen (formerly widow of Sir George Owen) the wife of Sir William Allen, an Alderman of London.

William Carr never came into actual possession of his purchase; in fact he only advanced £1,500 during his lifetime out of the £3,500 purchase money, the remaining £2,000 was paid by John Carr as heir-at-law of his father, on October 30th, 1579, five years after the death of his father and one after that of Dame Allen, the life tenant. By an inquisition post mortem of William Carr, taken April 7th, 1579, the net yearly value of the manor in hand beyond all outgoings was estimated at £54. John Carr is stated by the Inquisition to have been over forty years of age. He was a married man, but childless, and he carried on business as a soap manufacturer, both in the City of

Bristol and at Stratford-le-Bow in the County of Middlesex. He lived in a house in Baldwin Street, which he owned, together with an orchard and garden. Besides the manor and advowson of Congresbury and three other houses in Baldwin Street and two houses on Redcliff Hill, he was, as the heir-at-law of his father, entitled to the reversion in fee of the site and lands of the dissolved Priory of Woodspring, in the County of Somerset, expectant on estates tail in his brother Edward and others.

As John Carr was frequently in the neighbourhood of London, he was well acquainted with Christ's Hospital, founded in the reign of Edward VI. for the maintenance and education of the children of deceased or decayed parents, and he formed the wish to benefit his native city by founding a similar institution. By his will, dated April 10th, 1586, John Carr directed his burial to take place in S. Werburgh's, where his father lay, and gave 5s. per annum to the Churchwardens for the repair of his father's tomb conditionally that the tomb should remain as it was, and that after the decease of himself, his wife,

and his sister, Alice Cole, the vault should never be broken up.

The precise date of John Carr's death is shrouded in mystery. It is said by some to have taken place in May, 1586; another record says it took place on June 20th, 1586. His will was proved on June 27th, but the register of S. Werburgh's dates his burial on July 4th, 1586.

The directions under the will were briefly these :—To provide for the payment of his debts by sale within three years from his death, of specified parts of the estate. To provide for the discharge of annuities and legacies given by his will out of the revenues of the manor. And lastly, to defer the establishment of the Hospital until it could commence, not only free from incumbrances, but with monies in hand, and for this purpose he enjoined that after the sums required for debts, funerals, and legacies were fully paid, his Trustees should for a further period of five years receive the income, keeping down the annuities and current charges, and at the expiration of the five years should then render an account to the Corporation as Governors, and pay to

them any surplusage for the establishment and use of his charity.

The following extract from the will clearly sets forth the founder's intentions:

"To erect and found by due form of "law in the City of Bristol in some "convenient house and place which the "Mayor and Aldermen shall appoint "and prepare which I trust they will "provide for conveniently An Hospital "for bringing up of poor children, "orphans being men children, such as "shall be born in the City of Bristol or "in any part of my manor, lands or "tenements in Congresbury, and whose "parents are deceased or dead or fallen "into decay and not able to relieve "them; and for those chiefly to provide "in such order, manner and form, and "with such foundation, ordinance, laws "and government as the Hospital of "Christ Church nigh S. Bartholomew's "in London is founded, ordered and "governed in every respect: and that "to be the patent and example for the "foundation of this Hospital to be new "founded by my will . . . . as far forth "as the profits and revenues thereof "will amount unto."

CHAPTER II.

Bristol in the Time of John Carr.

Before proceeding with the history of Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, it is well to recall the fact that most of the Grammar and Endowed Schools in this Country were founded either by Royal Charter or private munificence soon after the dissolution of the monasteries. A brief reference also to the state of our ancient City of Bristol may not be out of place. We learn from Latimer that most of the English labour at this period was devoted to agriculture; the population of the most important provincial towns was, as compared with the present time, exceedingly small. Weston-super-Mare now contains more inhabitants than any English city could boast of in 1600, with the sole exception of London. The population of Bristol of that time has been estimated at 15,000, but there is reason to believe that the estimate was excessive. With the exception of the few wealthy merchants who lived in

mansions, the citizens dwelt in small timber-framed houses, generally of two stories and a garret, having their gables projecting over the street. The general aspect of the town, apart from the church towers, must have been that of a mass of cottages, crushed together in dark, narrow, and ill-paved thoroughfares, of which the Mary-le-Port Street of forty years ago was a much improved type. In these defiles the inhabitants, mostly of humble means, toiled at their respective trades, trafficking in little but the common necessaries of life. The thatched hovels of the working classes, and even of petty traders, were destitute of glass windows, always specially mentioned, when in existence, in the conveyance of a house; the floors of the living room were of stone, generally covered with soddened rushes; the ceilings were of open rafters, whilst the furniture embraced little more than a table and a few wooden stools, benches, and trunks. Dinner was served upon wooden trenchers unsupplied with forks. The only attainable sweetening compound was honey, and except in plentiful seasons, household bread was made of barley, with which pease were mingled in times

of dearth. Soap was so dear that the clothes of the poor were cleaned by the help of the most unsavoury materials. In a word, the sordid and squalid surroundings of the bulk of the population would be offensive in the present age to the poorest agricultural labourer.

Evidences of rude well-being were of course visible in the houses of the prosperous tradesmen, who arrayed themselves in stately "gowns" and whose wills record the possession of jewellery, valuable pieces of plate, a dinner service of pewter, and a plentiful stock of linen, cushions, and bed curtains, but chairs were a rare luxury, and the only "carpet" was a covering for the parlour table.

CHAPTER III.

Foundation of Hospital, and Charter.

If the Founder's intentions had been strictly carried out, the Hospital of Queen Elizabeth would not have come into existence for some years after his death. The Corporation, were, however, unwilling to admit delay. They began, therefore, immediately after the death of Mr. Carr, to make advances to liquidate his liabilities, seeking donations for this purpose from the parish vestries and private persons, inducing certain creditors to release sums due to them.

The validity of the will was disputed by Edward Carr, the brother and heir-at-law of John Carr, both by action of ejectment and suit in the Court of Wards and Liveries. The ejectment was tried at Taunton Assizes on the 17th July, 1588, and a verdict found against the plaintiff. The suit was terminated by a compromise made with Edward Carr on the 8th of July, 1589, Sir Edward

Anderson, Chief Justice of Common Pleas, and the Recorder of Bristol, appears to have been the mediator in effecting such compromise. It has already been stated that John Carr was entitled to the reversion in fee of the site and demesne of Woodspring Priory, expectant on estates tail in his brother Edward and others; consequently his interest in that property was remote, and probably capable of being barred.

By the compromise thus made with Edward Carr, it was agreed that the reversion in Woodspring should be released to him; that the sum of £1,000 should be paid by the Trustees of John Carr, and the remission of a debt of £666 13s. 4d. which he (Edward Carr) owed to the testator. The £1000 was raised by the Corporation, and paid to Edward Carr. Having thus cleared the ground, the Common Council in March, 1590, proceeded to obtain from Queen Elizabeth a charter or letters patent for the founding and future government of the Hospital. The date of this instrument is the 21st March, 32 Eliz. (1590). This Charter, written on vellum in the Latin tongue, is in the

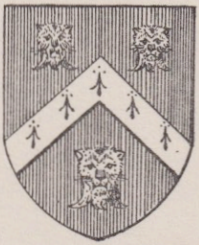
possession of the Trustees of the Bristol Municipal Charities, and is a beautifully illuminated document, representing her Majesty Queen Elizabeth enthroned, delivering a document, labelled "Dum tempus habemus operemus bonum," to the Mayor and Aldermen of Bristol, who in their scarlet robes are kneeling before her, a number of the scholars in the school dress being also present. The design of this illumination is said to have been taken from the picture in which Hans Holbein depicted the scene as it occurred on the presentment by Edward VI. of the Charter of Christ's Hospital to its Governors. Similar expressions are used in the text of both these Charters.

CHAPTER IV.

BENEFACTIONS.

BEFORE proceeding with the History of the School, it may be well to devote a chapter to the numerous and bountiful benefactions which were left, from time to time, for the benefit of this foundation, together with an account of the living of Congresbury.

In the year 1599 *Mr. Richard Cole* by will gave a yearly rent of £1 issuing out of a house in Marsh Street. He also



RICHARD COLE.

gave the reversion of a tenement in Baldwin Street and two closes of land in the parish of S. James, subject to estates tail in his sons. The entail was

doubtless barred, as the Hospital never derived any advantage from the reversion. His widow, Alice Cole, sister of John Carr, the founder, was a large benefactress to local charities.

Anthony Standbank, by his will, dated 31st May, 1587, left property in Temple

ANTHONY STANDBANK.

Street and S. Nicholas Street for the benefit of the Hospital.

For the same purpose in 1601 *Lady Mary Ramsey*, the widow of Sir Thomas Ramsey, late Alderman of London, bequeathed to the Corporation a legacy of £1,000. This lady was also a most munificent benefactress of Christ's Hospital, London, having conveyed considerable property to it in her lifetime; she also by her will, dated 19th January, 1596, devised to its Governors estates producing in the year 1834 a rental of

nearly £4,000 per annum, with the advowsons of five livings, which are usually bestowed on clergymen educated in that hospital. The bequest in favour of Queen Elizabeth's Hospital appears in a codicil to her will, dated 8th July, 1601. We learn from the Mayor's Kalendar, under date of 1602: "This year Mr. John Whitson purchased of Mr. Edward Butler, of London, merchant, to the use

LADY MARY RAMSEY.

of the Mayor and Commonalty, divers lands and hereditaments lying and being in Winterbourne, in the County of Gloucester, of the yearly value in possession of £100 and upwards, for which he paid £1,400, whereof the Lady Ramsey, of London, widow, deceased, gave freely £1,000, and Mrs. Colston, the wife of Mr. Thomas Colston, Alderman, gave £200, and the residue was paid by the

Mayor and Commonalty." The purchase deed bears the date 11th November, 1602.

William Gibbs gave by will £10 in 1602 for repairs and a sermon in the Hospital (Barrett's History).

Alderman Barker, by his will, dated 26th March, 1636, gave to his wife, his son John, and his brother-in-law Richard Long, two tenements in Peter Street, two tenements in Temple Street, and two

JOHN BARKER.

tenements in Old Market Street, upon trust within three years after his decease to settle the same, together with £100, to good uses for perpetuity, as they or the survivor of them should think fit. On the 27th August, 1658, Andrew Barker, a son of the testator, described as heir of his mother (who survived her son John and the other trustee), conveyed the six houses before mentioned to certain members

of the Corporation, that they should once in two years, or oftener, apprentice one or more boys to be taken out of the Hospital of Queen Elizabeth, to be nominated by Andrew Barker during his life, and after his decease by the Mayor and Aldermen.

It appears from a resolution in the Common Council Books dated 5th January, 1658, that *Mr. Thomas Farmer*, by his last will and testament, gave to the Hospital of blue coats, commonly called by the name of Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, "the sum of twenty pounds a year for "ever, for the better placing out yearly "two such of the boys in whom most of "God and towardliness shall be observed, "and then every year for ever."

EDWARD COLSTON.

Edward Colston, by an indenture dated 28th February, 1698, conveyed to the Governors of the Hospital a messuage

and about 68 acres of land at Yatton, and another messuage and about 55 acres of land in Congresbury, to maintain and educate in the Hospital six boys in addition to the number already maintained there, and to pay £10 with each boy as an apprentice ; the same boys to be over and above the thirty boys belonging to the Hospital, making in all thirty-six boys, the said six boys to be sons of free burgesses.

Mr. James Gollop, soap maker, by his will, dated 4th September, 1710, gave a house and about 50 acres of land in the parish of Siston, about 15 acres at

JAMES GOLLOP.

Stowick, in the parish of Henbury, and a house in Host Street, Bristol. This property was devised, subject to a life estate in his wife, to the Governors upon trust that they shoul keep as many

poor boys as the same would suffice to maintain, one of which boys to be had always out of Netherbury, Dorsetshire, the rest to be elected out of the parishes of S. Nicholas, S. Thomas, and S. Augustine, Bristol, if they may be there had; if not, then out of such other parishes as the Governors should think fit. In the year 1716–7 this estate produced £66 6s. 4d.

It is of interest to note that one of the first five boys elected on this Foundation after the death of Mrs. Gollop in 1716 was named George Gollop.

The first reference to a foundation for boys by *Samuel Hartnell* appears in the

SAMUEL HARTNELL.

Treasurer's books of 1724–5, when a boy is recorded as having been admitted on that Foundation. In 1735, a boy named Wm. Burton Fripp was transferred from

Hartnell's to Gollop's Foundation, the former estate being in debt. It appears that Mr. Samuel Hartnell, on his death-bed, by word of mouth, directed his wife, Ann Hartnell, to expend £700 in the purchase of land after his decease that she should during her life receive the yearly rents and profits to her own use, which after her decease should be applied to the maintenance for ever of three poor boys in Queen Elizabeth's Hospital. Twenty-six acres of land at Northwick, and Redwick, in the parish of Henbury, were subsequently purchased by an indenture dated 16th August, 1716. The actual date of Mrs. Hartnell's death is not recorded ; but from the Treasurer's account, 1737–8, it appears that William Williams, the Master, charges the estate of Mr. Hartnell with three years' maintenance for three boys at £10 per annum each to June, 1735. Her death probably took place in the year 1732. The Feoffees chose these three poor boys "not under "eight and not exceeding eleven years "of age, two from the parish of S. "Augustine and one from the parish of "S. John, to remain in the Hospital until "they were sixteen," and who were then

bound apprentices to some handicraft trades in Bristol, or sent to sea.

Samuel Gardiner, Esquire, of Combe Lodge, Oxfordshire, by an Indenture dated 24th July, 1819, conveyed eleven acres of land at Congresbury to the Governors, in consideration that they would maintain and educate an additional boy in the Hospital, such boy to be nominated by William Weare, Esquire, during his life, and after his decease by Henry Weare, Esquire, and after his decease by the Governors.

Richard Hughes, Esquire, of Ilfracombe, transferred to the Corporation as Trustees

RICHARD HUGHES.

the sum of £4,575 four per cent Bank Annuities, the dividends being payable to himself during his life, and after his decease an annuity of £20 was to be paid to his housekeeper for her life; the residue

of the dividends during her life, and the entire dividends after her death, to be paid and applied for the benefit of different charities, including Queen Elizabeth Hospital, which was to receive one-fourth part of such dividends. Mr. Hughes died on the 26th May, 1820; but that gentleman, in addition to the foregoing bequest, bequeathed to his executors £1,000 for the purpose of maintaining and educating two boys named in his will in such Charity School as they should think fit. This legacy of £1,000 was subsequently appropriated by the executors to the benefit of Queen Elizabeth's Hospital. The Governors, having covenanted with the executors to receive two boys into the school in accordance with the bequest, received the £1,000 on the 31st October, 1828, with which they purchased an estate in Marsh Common for the benefit of the Hospital.

Samuel Gist, by his will, dated 22nd August, 1808, gave to his executors £10,000 3 per cent Bank Annuities, or Three Per Cent Reduced, as might best answer the purpose, upon trust, to maintain six poor men and six poor women, and to maintain and educate, clothe and

apprentice, six poor boys in Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, in Bristol, and six poor girls for ever . . . and to pay £10 as an apprentice fee for each of the boys ; and in case there should be any overplus of the said dividends, to apply the same to the maintenance, education, clothing, and apprenticing in Queen Elizabeth's Hospital of so many poor boys from time to time as far as such overplus should

SAMUEL GIST.

extend, the nomination of the men, women, boys, and girls to be the gift of the Corporation of Bristol. Mr. Gist died on the 16th January, 1815, and a suit or suits in chancery was instituted for the purpose of carrying the general Trusts of his will into effect, it being impossible from the nature of the Institution to admit men, women, and girls into Queen Elizabeth's Hospital,

while the dividends from £10,000 were not sufficient to carry into effect all his intentions. Schemes were therefore brought before the Court by the Corporation for the future application of the income; and on the 4th November, 1820, it was decreed that the annual income, £300, should be appropriated as follows:—

To 3 poor men, £20 12s. 0d. per annum each.
„ 3 poor women, £18 0s. 0d. per annum each.
„ 3 girls in the Red Maids' School, £24 per annum each.
„ 3 boys in Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, £30 per annum each.
„ 1 ditto, one apprentice yearly, fee £10.

Leaving a surplus of £12 4s. to meet incidental expenses. Under this Decree £100 was annually received as the Hospital's proportion, the first receipt of which was recorded in December, 1821. Owing to loss of income, the yearly amount now received is £65. It is interesting to be able to record that Samuel Gist was an old boy, having been admitted to the Hospital in the year

1733. He left in 1739, and was apprenticed to Mr. Alderman Lyden.

The Living of Congresbury.

"This year (1606) the next presentation of the Vicarage of Congresbury and the parsonage of Laurence Wick was sold for the sum of £80." In August, 1614, the Vicarage was presented to the Rev. John Eaglesfield, son of Mr. John Eaglesfield, a late Mayor. In 1653 the Rev. Christopher Sodbury was presented by the Corporation to the living. The first sale of the presentation since 1606 took place in 1795, when it was sold by private contract to James Ireland, Esq., for the sum of £1650, and the grant thereof was executed under the Hospital Seal the 14th March, 1795. The Vicarage became vacant by the death of the Rev. Thomas B. Simpson, who had been presented to it in April, 1814, by Richard Vaughan, Esq., in right of his purchase in 1808. The Corporation presented the living to the Rev. Henry Bevan on the 9th Dec., 1818. In 1825 the next presentation was sold to Stephen Cave, Esq., for the sum of

£3820. The sale was effected by auction, at which there was much competition, another party having bid within £10 of the amount for which it was finally purchased. The living was presented to the Rev. Joseph Haythorne, who held it until he died on the 5th February, 1867. In May, 1844, the living was again put up to auction. When the bidding reached £1300, the auctioneer declared that the price reserved by the Court was £2000. After the sale an offer of £2100 was received from Mr. Richard Hunt, which was accepted.

In the year 1882 the Trustees of the Bristol Municipal Charities sold the Advowson of Congresbury and the Chapelry of Wick S. Laurence to the Rev. Robert Hedges Maunsell Eyre for the sum of £4000.

CHAPTER V.

School History—Badges—Boys' Dress —School Work and University.

The School was first opened by the Corporation of Bristol in the summer or autumn of the year 1590, when twelve boys were admitted on the foundation. The Audit Book discloses that the first quarter's allowance (£12 10s. 0d.) was paid to Richard Smith and John Young, overseers, "appointed and chosen by "the Mayor and Aldermen for the new "Hospital at the Gaunts, for aid towards "the maintenance and relief of the "master and children." Similar payments are recorded for the three following quarters.

The premises used for the School were the mansion house and orchard of the dissolved Hospital of the Gaunts, the property of the Corporation, leased for 21 years at the quit rent of £1 6s. 8d. per annum. Mr. William Byrde, Mayor, 1589–1590, purchased this lease in May, 1590, for £100, and by a deed, dated

12th of November, 1590, his son, also named William Byrde, conveyed these premises to the Corporation, intending "that the house should for ever thereafter remain an hospital for the "relief and education of poor infants "and fatherless children according to "the letters patent, and be employed "to no other purposes whatever." Both Mr. Byrde and his son continued to favour the new undertaking, the former bestowing £530, including the purchase of the house, towards its establishment; and the latter on his death-bed, regretting that he had not "remembered" the Hospital in his will, requested his wife to present to it, after his decease, a piece of plate as a token of his affection, which she and her second husband did in September, 1599. This piece of plate, a silver cup and cover, is still held for the charity by the Corporation, and known as the "grace cup," bearing the words: "Ex dono Willm Birde filii Willm Birde, generosi istius domus precipium benefactoris."

On the 3rd April, 1591, the Corporation, as Governors of Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, applied for and obtained a license from the Heralds' College to use, as Governors,

armorial bearings, depicted in the license, in which the Arms of the City and those of John Carr are blended.

ARMS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH'S HOSPITAL.

It appears that from the earliest period a fee of £2 was paid by the parents or friends on the admission of each boy, the same amount was refunded from the Hospital Funds when he left. This fee was not abolished until the year 1716.

A meeting was annually held in the month of September, presumably for the transaction of business, when after hearing a sermon the Governors dined at the cost of the Charity.

The boys from the earliest times wore badges on their coats. Charges are annually recorded for flannel and cutting out letters therefrom to be sewn on their blue coats. Thus from a minute, dated 5th December, 1620, we learn that

the four and twenty children in the Hospital were so distinguished. Eight of the children had two letters I.C., for John Carr; six others of them C.B., for City of Bristol; six of them M.R., for the Lady Mary Ramsey; three of them W.B., for William Birde, late Mayor of Bristol; and one of them R.D., for Robert Dowe.

The dress of the boys is a close copy of that worn by the boys of Christ's Hospital, and has been described in a history of Christ's Hospital as being the most complete representation of the monk's habit in existence. The School dress is however of a much simpler descent than that ascribed to it. It is the ordinary ecclesiastical habit, worn by all attached to a church, and thus employed by those who attended a Church School. Almost the identical dress was worn by old Gregorians at Douay in the days of persecution right up to the time of the Revolution, and much the same dress prevailed at the English College at Douay and at the Jesuit College at S. Omers (now Stonyhurst).

From the earliest records we gather that the boys received what must in those

days have been an exceedingly liberal education. There are constant charges for paper and books for the use of the boys, including "grammars and primers"; and in the accounts of 1630–1 there are charges for "accidences," "grammars," and paper for the boys' exercises. During the following year £2 is charged for placing out John Dawson to be a scholar at Oxford. On the 1st April, 1634, the Corporation passed a resolution that the youth (Dawson) who was to be transferred from New College, Oxford, to Winchester School, should be allowed £5 yearly for four years from the manor of Congresbury, because he was bred a poor boy in Queen Elizabeth's Hospital.

On the 27th June, 1637, the Common Council passed another resolution for the preferment of a boy named Richard Edwards out of the Hospital, to be sent to Oxford, "and there be paid forty "shillings in hand, and £4 per annum "more given him for three years next, be- "sides the forty shillings he hath to clothe "him with now at his going out." Thus it will be seen that the Corporation in these early days anticipated modern thought, by sending their best boys to the University.

CHAPTER VI.

CORPORATION ACCOUNTS AND THE HOSPITAL — S. MARK'S CHAPEL — SCHOOL HISTORY—RULES AND "FARMING BOYS."

THE accounts of the Hospital were for a long period kept in such an incomplete and irregular way, that in time it became almost impossible to learn how matters stood between the Corporation and the Charity. For nearly forty years after the Hospital was opened there were heavy payments to be made out of the estate, leaving only a small net income for the use of the Charity; the Founder was therefore wise in leaving direction to his Trustees to defer the establishment of the School until it could commence not only free from incumbrances, but with a balance in hand. This cautious step, as we already know, the Corporation failed to take.

It is not the purpose of the writer to enter into the financial question, which was for so many years a constant source

of trouble, and not finally settled until after the appointment of the Trustees of the Bristol Municipal Charities. The Trustees were appointed by the Court of Chancery in accordance with an Act of Parliament for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales, 6 William IV. lxx. 6.

In its early history, Queen Elizabeth's Hospital was very intimately connected with S. Mark's Chapel. So far as can be discovered, the Corporation never availed themselves of S. Mark's Church for religious purposes until Queen Elizabeth's Hospital was founded. It appears that the Common Council, towards the end of the year 1590, resolved to make certain alterations with a view to accommodating the School boys. Another pulpit was introduced, several old pews were removed to make way for benches, a number of new wainscot pews were constructed, and the entire interior was decorated plentifully with whitewash. The accounts of March, 1591, show that the Great Tombs of the three Founders of the Gaunts "which are now set at the upper end of the chancel" were removed. Their original

position is unfortunately not recorded; at a later date these tombs were removed to the south aisle of the Church, where they still remain.

The last large outlay from the funds of the Charity on the Mayor's Chapel was made on the 30th August, 1829, when the Trustees voted a sum of one hundred guineas for painting the arms of the various benefactors on glass to be placed in the Mayor's Chapel. Many of the Founders' names are now so faded as to be illegible. The arms also assigned to Alderman Whitson are incorrect, those of the Winter family having been adopted by the Corporation by an error (*see History of Red Maids' School*, Sampson, page 69).

The Common Council on the 15th September, 1651, resolved that the Treasurer should be chosen yearly, "as formerly was used," and a sermon preached, "with some convenient collation or repast" for the Mayor, Aldermen and Governors, for provision of which "£5 "yearly was to be expended, and no more, "whereof ten shillings was to be given "to him that shall preach the sermon." Five or six years later we find that there

had of late been no preaching, either in the College, S. Augustine's, or the Gaunts', upon the Lord's Day in the afternoon, "whereby the children in the Hospital "of Queen Elizabeth, in the College "Green, have very much wanted the public "ministry of the Word near unto them; "and there being a very considerable "revenue belonging to the said Hospital, "it is enacted and ordained that the sum "of £24 per annum shall be paid for the "maintenance of a lecture on every Lord's "Day in the afternoon, to be preached in "the Gaunts' Church by such ministers "as shall be chosen thereunto by this "House, at the preaching whereof the "Master and all the blue coats shall be "present; and this to begin the next "Lord's Day after the 25th day of March, "1657."

The preacher appointed was the Master, the Rev. Thomas Snead, who in addition, however, was appointed by the Corporation to the living of S. Michael's, Bristol, and it is scarcely surprising to find that the boys were neglected through the absence of the Master. On the 8th August, 1657, the Rev. Thos. Snead was induced to resign his mastership,

when the Rev. Sylvester Adams was appointed to succeed him.

It is a matter of difficulty to trace how the boys were occupied at this early period; a note here and there shows that books formed only a portion of their daily task. As early as November, 1606, directions were given by the Governors that the boys should be set to work on the afternoon of every day, "whereby they may be better able to fit their living," which distinctly points to manual labour, and this order was frequently renewed in subsequent years.

Certain Rules and Regulations were drawn up in 1657 regulating the admission of boys on the foundation, who were to be the sons of Free Burgesses only, except one poor boy from Congresbury, and no boy was to remain in the school after the age of 16 years. No master was to entertain any Tablers in the Hospital to be taught there by him without the special licence of the Mayor, etc., and Treasurer for the time being. The boys were to be instructed in reading, writing, and casting accounts, and rendered capable of being apprenticed out. It was ordered that upon a boy's admis-

sion, forty shillings be paid to the Treasurer, and the boy furnished with one suit of apparel, two shirts, two bands, two pairs of stockings and shoes. These regulations were made after the death of the Rev. Sylvester Adams. At the election of the new Master there were five candidates, one being a doctor and another being the Rev. Thomas Snead, Rector of S. Michaels', a former Master who had been requested to resign. He was, however, first favourite, and again elected. A little later, in December, 1662, he was once more in trouble, for in those days there was no such thing as a conscience clause, and having refused "before S. Bartholomew's Day" to subscribe the declaration required by an Act for the uniformity of public prayers and administration of Sacraments, and being sent for and still refusing, Mr. Massey (deacon) was elected Master in his room. The afternoon Lecture at the Gaunts', for which the Rev. Thomas Snead had received £16, was discontinued.

Early in the year 1700 the Committee had under their consideration the management of the Hospital, the result of which was the adoption of that unsatisfactory

system known as "farming the boys." After several conferences with Mr. Cobb, the Master, the Committee arrived at the conclusion that by reducing the management of the boys to a stated allowance, the boys would be fully as well provided for, and that a very considerable saving would be effected. An agreement was accordingly entered into with Mr. Cobb for one year, two members of the Council being desired weekly to inspect into the using of the boys according to their agreement. He was required to maintain, clothe, and educate the 36 boys for £330 per annum, inclusive of his salary as Master. In addition he was allowed £8 per annum for collecting the rents of the Charity. As this included the City and County property, it is difficult to understand how he could see after the boys' education and attend properly to his manifold duties as Master. It is evident that the education of the boys was during this period at a very low level.

CHAPTER VII.

Demolition and Rebuilding of Hospital—Mr. Colston's Gift.

In 1702, the number of boys having increased to 44, it was felt that the accommodation for the Master and boys was all too insufficient. A subscription list was started, Mr. Colston heading it with a donation of £500. This list reached the magnificent sum of £2,005, twenty members of the Corporation contributing no less than £1,400.

The demolition of the Great Hospital, as it was sometimes called, situated at the top of Unity Street, afterwards the site of the Grammar School, and now of the Merchant Venturers' College, began on the 6th February, 1702, the Governors taking another house as a temporary residence for the boys until March, 1704. This was not satisfactory, and the Governors made another arrangement with the Corporation of the Poor for the accommodation and maintenance

of the boys in the Mint Workhouse during the remainder of the time occupied in the rebuilding of the Hospital. Under this arrangement the Governors paid 2s. 6d. per week for each boy for victuals, drink, firing, washing, and lodging, the Governors providing the Master with his board, and finding bedding for the boys, and also medicine in case of sickness or accident.

The entire cost of the new building amounted to £2,471 14s. 3d., of which £2,005, already referred to, was raised by subscription, the balance, £466 14s. 3d., being paid from the Hospital funds. On the appointment of Mr. William Williams as Master in July, 1710, the Committee wisely decided to make the appointment yearly for the future. This step, under the existing "Farming" arrangement, was a very necessary one to safeguard the interests of the boys.

In the year 1710 Mr. Edward Colston withdrew an annual rent of £51 for certain property at Wick S. Laurence, which he had for some years paid the Governors in consideration of the addition of four boys to the foundation.

The Governors accordingly reduced the number of boys from 44 to 40. It was the wish of Mr. Colston that boys belonging to the Church of England only should be qualified for admission, and to this proposition the Corporation objected. There is little doubt that this objection brought about the foundation of the Colston School.

It is pleasing to record the good services of a Treasurer who held the position for fourteen years. On the retirement of Mr. Alderman Wallis, who had served in this capacity, the Council were moved to pass a resolution thanking him for his good services, "even to the preservation of the Hospital from ruin." They further recorded that during his treasurership no part of the funds of the Charity was appropriated to the use of the Corporation, as had formerly been practised, and that he took care the renewal fines came in for the benefit of the Charity. He also secured the Corporation seal for £700 "so long promised," and in like manner secured the £200 he had himself as Treasurer advanced to that Body. The accounts of the Hospital were during this period free from charges for the

Church Sexton and the repair of Gaunts' Church.

Certain land belonging to the Foundation, known as the "Hospital Orchard," was in the year 1715 considered by the Corporation to be ripe for building. The accounts of 1716–7 show disbursements from the funds of the Charity for making a common sewer through the orchard and for purchasing a way through to S. Augustine's Back, with a view to letting out this property for building. Altogether the Corporation expended between £1100 and £1200 in developing this estate, which is now covered with some 22 houses and a chapel, the rental of which amounts to £985 per annum.

The last trace of a banquet, at either the visitation or on the occasion of an election of a Treasurer, appears in the accounts of the year 1720, when it took the nature of a supper. The boys in the Hospital each received 3d. on the election of a Treasurer, but this payment ceased after 1724. The final supper took place on the 22nd September, 1720, and the expenditure is set forth thus :—

	£	s.	d.
For capons, fatted pullets, oysters, and partridges for Visitation Supper ..	1	7	9
To forty-three boys, 3d. each	0	10	9
To three servants, 2s. 6d. ea.	0	7	6
To Mr. Goldwyn, for preaching the Visitation Sermon	1	0	0
To Arthur Redwood, clerk ..	0	5	0
To Mr. William Salmon, for tongues, etc.	0	16	0
To Mr. Blackwell, for wine ..	2	14	0
To William Williams (Master) his note of disbursements	3	8	2
	£10	9	2

Towards the end of the year 1737, the Council was moved to appoint a Committee consisting of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, or any five of them, to inspect the City accounts with a view to distinguishing the several benefactions. This Committee was to meet weekly until they had completed the whole affair. They held fifty sittings, and their Report bearing the original signatures, bound up in a volume, is now in the possession of the Trustees of the

Bristol Municipal Charities, and is called "The Charitable Donation Book."

The Committee's final Report was delivered to the Common Council on the 28th September, 1739, when it was received and adopted, and the sense of the House as to its importance was shown by a final resolution that the original book should be preserved in the Chamberlain's Office, and a copy of it on vellum bound up should be delivered yearly on the 29th September from Mayor to Mayor, in order to its being handed down to posterity.

It is worth noting that in the year 1755 there was a scarcity of timber for shipbuilding, which induced the Corporation to order that proper quantities of land should be laid out for planting and raising plantations of timber in Congresbury and other manors under their control.

CHAPTER VIII.

Exchange of School Buildings with the Grammar School.

We now come to a sad page in the History of this Hospital. The fine building in Unity Street, College Green, which had only sixty-five years previously been privately subscribed for by the citizens of Bristol, was on the flimsiest pretext exchanged, with the assent of the Corporation it is true, for premises known as the Free Grammar School, in Christmas Street. Barrett exclaims, "See the instability of human ordinances, notwithstanding this Charter of the Queen and an Act of Parliament, this house has again suffered another change," referring to the fact that it was formerly the Bartholomew Hospital, which was dissolved by Henry VIII.

It appears that the Council appointed a Committee in June, 1766, with a view to the better accommodation of the Grammar School boys. They (the Council) suggested that it would be a public benefit if the Master and scholars

of that school were removed from their premises in Christmas Street to the more commodious building of Queen Elizabeth's Hospital in College Green, the Hospital boys being transferred to Christmas Street by way of an exchange. The Committee considered that such exchange, if carried into execution, would be of great utility ; for the "Grammar School apartments, though fit for all the purposes of the Hospital boys, were not large enough to receive and entertain many of the citizens' children, whose parents would choose to have them brought up and educated under their own view and inspection rather than at distant schools, and the Queen Elizabeth's Hospital would better accommodate more than twice the number of *young gentlemen* than the present Grammar School." Moved with considerations of resulting benefits to the youth of the city, the Committee carefully considered the foundation and constitution of the Hospital. Having convinced themselves that as the Founder expressly left the choice of the place to the Corporation, and as the house now used was their own property, with many other reasons more

or less to the point, they finally came to the conclusion that they could see no sort of impropriety in the proposed exchange, especially as the apartments of the Grammar School, with very few alterations, were amply fit to accommodate the master and boys of Queen Elizabeth's Hospital. The Committee, however, added to their Report that "as the letter of the Act of Parliament seems to be against it," they were of opinion that in case the House should think it expedient to exchange these schools, the sanction of Parliament should be obtained.

The sanction of Parliament was not waited for, the Common Council having determined that the exchange should take place immediately. And so in the year 1767 the Master and boys quitted their fine building in College Green to make way for the Grammar School boys, and took up their abode in Christmas Street, premises which proved in after years utterly unsuitable for a boarding-school.

The accounts of 1766–7 show an expenditure of £51 6s. 6d. for altering the late Grammar School in Christmas Street for the reception of the City blue

boys. The subject of obtaining the sanction of Parliament was renewed in the Common Council on the 14th December, 1768. An Act was passed in the 9th year of George III. (1769), intituled "An Act to enable the Corporation of Bristol to exchange the building called the Bartholomew's in the said city; and for altering the times for holding the Bristol Fairs." Thus this Charity, through the instrumentality of its guardians, was deprived of the fine building which had been erected by the bounty of Edward Colston and others, receiving in exchange a very much inferior site and premises.

In the year 1818 the Governors of Queen Elizabeth's Hospital found it necessary to erect additional buildings and dormitories, as the accommodation did not prove so ample and satisfactory as the Governors of fifty years before had anticipated. For this purpose they purchased adjoining properties belonging to the Grammar School in Narrow Lewin's Mead, in consideration of an annual charge on the Hospital Funds. These premises were pulled down; part of the site was appropriated to the new buildings, and other parts were employed in widening the adjacent lane.

CHAPTER IX.

School Rules and Regulations—Value of Estates.

On May 6th, 1790, the following Rules, Orders, and Regulations were made :—

First.—That from the 25 day of March to the 29 September the boys rise at 6 o'clock, and having dressed themselves, attend prayers in the School Room, where one of the oldest boys (being in the pulpit) is to read a chapter either in the Bible or Testament; then follow the prayers, after which they all sing one or two verses in the psalms; this over, they go to breakfast, the boy who reads prayers, etc., first saying grace.

Morning school, 7 to 11; afternoon, 1 to 5.

Supper at 6 o'clock, and at 8 to bed.

Second.—From the 29 September to the 25 day of March the boys rise at 7 o'clock, and having dressed themselves, attend prayer as above. 8 to 11 school. 1 to 4 school. Supper at 5 o'clock, and at 8 to bed.

Third.—Every Sunday and Holy Day the boys to have an extra hour's rest (in the summer months to rise at 7 o'clock, and in the winter months at 8 o'clock).

Fourth. — That their diet shall be as follows: *Sunday*, boiled beef, potatoes, and bread; *Monday*, milk pottage in water gruel with bread and butter; *Tuesday*, mutton, potatoes, and bread; *Wednesday*, pork and peas, bread and butter; *Thursday*, same as Sunday; *Friday*, boiled mutton and broth; *Saturday*, milk pottage with bread and butter. Breakfast all the year, bread and butter. Small beer at all meals

Fifth.—The boys to have new clothes every year at Whitsuntide, and to wear the old clothes at school and at home.

Sixth.—That the Holy Days throughout the year be the same as are observed at Colston's School, with the addition of the 15 September and the day on which the Gaol delivery is held in November; to go out only after breakfast, and that every Saturday they are allowed to go out, but not before 2 o'clock, and to return by 7 o'clock.

Seventh. — That in consideration of the Master's allowance for the boys

being increased from £10 to £12 per annum each, they shall be provided with two clean shirts each per week and clean sheets once in every three weeks.

Eighth.—Evening prayers at half-past seven all the year.

At the instance of Mr. Alderman Bengough, then sheriff, a great change was made in the year 1790 in the matter of granting leases at rack rents instead of at small chief rents in consideration of renewal fines, as had hitherto been the practice both as to the City and County Charity lands. Mr. Young Sturge, in 1821, expressed his opinion that if the estates at Congresbury, Wick S. Laurence, and Yatton could have been let at annual rack rents from 1730 to 1790 they would have produced an average annual income during that period of about £1700 instead of £420, the entire average revenue actually received.

In 1792 another great change for the better was made in the matter of keeping the accounts of the Charity. It was directed that for the future accounts should be kept by double entry, and books were accordingly opened on the 30th September, 1792, the journal

opening with a valuation of the fee of all the estates and property settled upon the Hospital down to and inclusive of the bestowment of Edward Colston, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Valuation of estates, houses and rents ..	47,513	5	3¾
Cash in the hands of the Treasurer, Master of the School, and Bailiff of Congresbury ..	1146	2	2¼
Arrears of Interest on Farmers' Gift and Debt available	684	0	0
	£49,343	7	6

Against this estimate of the entire property, debts amounting to £48,183 were alleged to be due to the Corporation. Happily the Foundation is on a very much better financial footing in the present day. The capital valuation is now estimated at over £154,000, and there is no debt, although unfortunately to bring about this state of affairs the Governors for several years past have

been reluctantly compelled to reduce the number of boys on the Foundation.

During the year 1799 the Governors contracted for the redemption of the land tax payable out of different portions of the estates, paying £568 2s. 1d. by sixteen instalments for such redemption.

CHAPTER X.

Perambulation of Boundaries—Court Leet—View of Frank Pledge—Appointment of Trustees.

It had been the custom, for many years past, for the Governors of Queen Elizabeth's Hospital to beat the boundaries of the Manor of Congresbury. The last perambulation took place on the 11th, 12th, and 13th of September, 1805. The original document setting forth the boundary stones and marks is among the papers of the Trust.

The following memorandum is the last record of the ancient institution, "A Court Leet and View of Frank Pledge" being held by the Governors as Lords of the Manor at Congresbury, viz. :—

Manor of Congresbury—to wit. The presentment of a jury at a Court Leet of Frank Pledge, held in and for the Manor of Congresbury, in the County of Somerset, on Wednesday, the 7th October, 1835.

The following are the instructions for holding a Court Leet.

Let the Hayward open the Court thus :—

"Oyez" three times.

"All manner of persons who have any thing to do at this Court Leet, let them come forth and they shall be received."

Then call over the names of the Jury from the Bailiff's list.

Then swear the foreman of the Jury thus :—

"You, as foreman of this Jury, shall diligently enquire and true presentment make of all such matters and things as shall be now given you in charge or otherwise come to your knowledge touching this service, and that without favour, or affection, hatred or ill-will. So help you God."

Then swear all that shall appear, three at a time, thus :—

"The same oath that your foreman hath now taken on his part, you shall well and truly observe on your respective parts. So help you God."

N.B.—There must be 12.

Then charge the Jury to make the usual presentments.

The Tythingman is chosen in turn ; the Bailiff will say whose turn it is.

The Jury present two persons for each Constable, and vote which shall be appointed.

If either appear, swear him in Court, otherwise sign a notice and give it to the Bailiff to serve.

The Oath of a Constable :—

"You shall well and duly, according to your knowledge, power, and ability, execute the office of constable within this Leet and Manor so long as you shall continue in that office. So help you God."

Appointment of Trustees.

In the year 1836 a new body of Trustees was appointed to take over the management of the Hospital, together with the other charities, from the Corporation of Bristol. The first appointment of Trustees was made by the Court of Chancery. The net revenue of the Charity for the year ending 29th September, 1836, arising from the original endowment and all subsequent acquisitions, after deducting allowances to tenants, repairs, chief and other rents,

annuities, insurance and other charges, amounted to £3412 4s. 6d.

The cost of maintenance, clothing, and education of the forty-four boys on the Foundation, masters' salaries, apprentice fees, and incidental charges solely applicable to the School amounted to £948 11s. 9d., thus showing an excess of income over expenditure of £2058 18s. 9d. This proves conclusively that the Hospital was far from benefiting as it might and should have done with all the possibilities suggested by such a balance of income over expenditure.

CHAPTER XI.

History of School, 1835–1875, under the management of the Trustees.

Latimer, in his "Annals of Bristol, Nineteenth Century," p. 231, states that the Board lost no time in entering upon its work; Mr. James Cunningham was appointed chairman, and Mr. T. S. Manchee (the compiler of a useful work on Bristol Charities) Secretary. Enquiries were forthwith set on foot with reference to the estates and accounts of the various charities; and the result soon threw a singular light on the asserted honest and faithful administration of the old corporate body. The manipulation of the funds of Queen Elizabeth's Hospital by the Common Council had provoked some strong reflections from the Royal Commissioners. The Trustees having at length commenced proceedings in the Court of Chancery, some influential members of the Council, warned by legal advisers of the hopelessness of the defence,

entered into private negotiations with the plaintiffs, who made large concessions, and the matter was finally arranged in January, 1842. The basis of the agreement was that—in this as in other cases—the property belonging to the Charity should be surrendered by the Corporation, which should also refund the revenue subsequent to the Municipal Reform Act coming into operation. As regarded this Hospital, the Common Council paid off the old bonds for £4,715, with interest from January, 1836, and returned £1,200 received from rents; two crown-rents amounting to £61 3s. 5d. per annum were surrendered; and Alderman Barker's gift of £103, with several years' arrears, was refunded. In all £7,174, and Crown rents of a capital value of £1,500, were returned to the Charity.

The new Board appointed a Committee to consider the future administration of the Hospital, and on the 28th September, 1837, they made their report, recommending the General Board to take the necessary steps to increase the number of boys in the School to 100, the number at that time being 42.

They further reported that as the

present Master of the School, on account of his age and infirmities, feels himself unequal to retain the charge of the School on an enlarged scale, the Board should apply to the Court for power to give him a retiring allowance for the faithful manner in which he had discharged his duties for so long a period. They also recommended the Board to introduce an enlarged and improved system of education in the School, and one more in accordance with the intentions of the founder; and, finally, that under any new arrangement of the School the system of "farming the boys" should be abolished. These were, indeed, important and far-reaching changes; and viewed at this distance of time it is easy to see what a beneficial effect they must produce.

Early in the new year (1838) the Trustees advertised for a Master, stating that the course of instruction would include the several branches of a complete English education—the classics, mathematics, and the elements of natural philosophy; and that the religious instruction would be in accordance with the tenets of the Church of England. The Master must reside in

the School, be a married man, and his wife must superintend the domestic arrangements of the School. The salary was not to exceed £300. The use of the provisions, coals, and candles supplied for the School was added. The number of boys was to be at least 100, and an increase to double the number was contemplated.

As a result of this advertisement the Rev. Dr. Hawkesworth was elected master on the 26th January, 1838, to take up his charge on the following 25 March; and notice was given to the retiring master, Mr. Weston. The Trustees further determined to appoint a housekeeper at a salary of £40 per annum, and two ushers for the School. The salary of the head usher to be £50, and of the second usher £40, together with board, lodging, and washing.

On the 16th March, Mrs. Ann Sophia Floyd was appointed housekeeper, with a caution that she would be restricted from receiving any of her family at the Institution. Later in the year the housekeeper was authorized to engage an additional housemaid, and a seamstress to mend the apparel and linen.

In March, 1838, the following diet table was adopted for the one in use :—

For breakfast—bread and milk; *for supper*—bread and cheese every day.

For dinner :—

Sunday—roast beef and potatoes.

Monday—rice pudding and bread and cheese.

Tuesday—roast mutton and potatoes.

Wednesday—suet pudding and bread and butter.

Thursday—boiled beef and potatoes.

Friday—boiled mutton and potatoes.

Saturday—pea soup and bread and cheese.

A drill master was appointed in 1839 to attend the Hospital once a week.

The boys at this period attended service on Sundays at the Mayor's Chapel, together with the girls of the Red Maids' School; £20 being paid for their accommodation. But in November, 1839, notice was given that different provision would probably be made for both Schools in the near future.

Early in the year 1840 the Governors were much concerned by the insanitary condition of the School. Fever prevailed

to a considerable extent; and the head-master, Dr. Hawkesworth, complained sadly of the want of accommodation for the invalids. A room was accordingly engaged, with attendants to see after the sick children. But matters apparently did not improve, for in the following September the medical attendant, Mr. James, reported that the fever was increasing. He therefore recommended the Governors to give instructions for the boys to discontinue their regular school work, and that they should take frequent walks for exercise on the Downs; and that it was desirable they should be removed for change of air. The Governors accordingly decided to let the boys sleep in the new building at the top of Park Street, presumably the new Red Maids' School, which had never been occupied, the Governors of that School having decided that the neighbourhood was not suitable for the girls.

Nine of the boys ran away from the School on the 13th November, 1840. They were brought before the Board, and examined in the presence of their parents; three were expelled, and the rest admonished by the Chairman. To see after

the boys the Governors appointed a porter; but a letter from that officer discloses the fact that he was lame, and unable to attend to his duty. Probably this accounts for the boys continuing to find little difficulty in gaining their freedom, for five boys ran away on the 25th March; and Dr. Hawkesworth reported that four more boys had not only attempted, but succeeded, in overpowering the doorkeeper — presumably the lame porter—and decamped. Two days later three other boys absconded, the Board having thus twelve boys to deal with. They resolved to remove all of them from the foundation. It reads somewhat incongruously, but at the same meeting a letter was read from a Mr. Arthur Palmer, expressing his strong approbation of the boys, and enclosing five pounds to be presented to them, one shilling to each boy, and requesting that they might have a holiday, which was acceded to by the Board.

A public examination of the boys took place at the School on the 20th and 21st days of July, 1841, in the presence of the majority of Trustees, the Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Lamb,

and about a hundred other respectable citizens. One hour was devoted to each of the following subjects, viz., arithmetic, the composition and analysis of English sentences, algebra, the Scriptures, navigation, geometry and mechanics, geography and history, and Latin.

The following deaths of scholars are recorded, viz. :—

William Bull, on 2nd April, 1841, the result of a fall.

Thomas William Salter, on 21st December, 1841.

James John Rowland, on 29th January, 1842.

Charles Townsend, on 19th February, 1844.

Thomas Bevan Bounds, on 12th February, 1846.

George Maber (a boy from Netherbury), on 24th August, 1847, from hydrocephalus.

Henry Nurse, on 16th September, 1847.

Mr. James resigned his office of apothecary to the School in 1842, and Mr. George McDonald was elected surgeon.

In May, 1841, the Trustees resolved to apply to the Court for power to bid for

the new building at the top of Park Street. These buildings, above referred to, had been erected by the Trustees to accommodate the Red Maids, but as it had been decided to abandon them, they were put up to auction. The Court assenting, the premises were purchased in the following July for £9,250. A Committee was appointed to take the necessary steps for the removal of the boys from Christmas Street.

Once more, however, the Hospital boys were doomed to their unhealthy quarters, for the Trustees received an additional offer of £500 from Bishop Monk, on behalf of the Bishop's College, an institution which was opened in August, 1840, for the higher education of youths, providing theological instruction according to the doctrines of the Church of England. The Trustees of Queen Elizabeth's Hospital thereupon waived their claim, and the premises passed to Bishop Monk.

Boys continued to run away from the School ; two were bold enough to abscond as they were going to church on the 7th August, 1842, another on the 23rd December, and four others on the 16th February following. It is not, there-

fore, surprising to find the Trustees came to the conclusion that there was not sufficient vigilance exercised over the conduct of the boys ; and that later in the year the Committee saw cause to remove the housekeeper, appointing Sarah Harris in her place.

The Trustees on the 28th October, 1842, definitely resolved that it was absolutely necessary that a new School should be erected. Within two weeks the Trustees petitioned the Court to sanction the sale of land called "The Jews' Churchyard," Brandon Hill, the property of the Grammar School, to Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, for the erection of a new building, and, if required, steps should be taken to obtain an Act of Parliament to sanction the removal of the boys and the exchange of buildings. A scheme was in due time submitted to the Lord Chancellor, praying for his assent. His lordship in January, 1844, deputed a London architect to enquire into and report upon the eligibility of the plans. The result being satisfactory the scheme was approved. Plans were prepared by Mr. Foster; and in the following June the following tenders were accepted, viz. :—

Willcox & Son, masons ..	£9,060	0	0
Henry E. Hamlen, carpenter	2,230	0	0
Henry Lee, painter and tiler	1,049	15	0
J. Tuckey & Son, plumbers	490	0	0
Hugh Smith, founder and smith	908	3	0
Thomas Stroud, glazier ..	175	0	0
	£13,912	18	0
Extra work was ordered in addition to the above costing	2,409	17	9
and the following additional contracts were also accepted :—			
Hayward & Co., for heating and cooking apparatus, bath, and gas pillars and pendant	473	7	10
John Lugg, for gas fittings and bell hangings ..	115	13	6
James Kimberley, for lock and other fastenings ..	55	1	11
	£16,966	19s.	0d.

Owing to further outlays the actual cost

of these buildings finally amounted to no less than £21,065 9s. 8d.

Matters in Christmas Street did not improve. There were several complaints about this period of the severity of the caning of boys by the masters, and Dr. Hawkesworth was instructed that no corporal punishment should be inflicted without his authority. Coupled with this, boys continued to abscond, ten in a batch during July, 1847, the result being that five boys were expelled. To this bad record must be added the deaths of six boys between December, 1841, and September, 1847. It is, of course, difficult to judge the conduct of either schools or boys by the present-day standard, and allowances must be made, for not only has education made great strides, methods and manners are changed, and sanitary conditions were altogether unthought of in the past. That the Governors gave attention to details is shown by a resolution substituting buckles for strings in the boys' shoes. The order was shortly after rescinded. It was also decided that the boys' hair should not in future be more cropped than necessary.

Happily, the time had now arrived

when the architect was able to report that the fine new buildings on Brandon Hill were ready for occupation. On Monday, the 27th September, 1847, the boys quitted the shades of Christmas Street, and that night slept in the large and spacious bedrooms of their new home on Brandon Hill.

The only connecting link between the old School and the new School is the stone figure of a boy in the School uniform, now standing in the entrance hall, having been removed from the old School in Christmas Street. It was formerly painted in the proper colours, but unfortunately when removed it was scraped and cleaned.

In spite of the improved conditions the mortality among the boys was still very high.

Walter Stone died in February, 1848.

William Parker Evans died suddenly in March, 1848.

William Kant, 1st November, 1848, from scarlatina.

Daniel Gale died 5th November, 1848.

Joseph Oakley died 12th November, 1848, of scarlatina.

James Hodder died 9th December, 1848, of scarlatina.

Joseph Reese died 13th March, 1852.

Wallace Hy. Sully died 1st May, 1854.

Edwin Chappell died 3rd September, 1856.

The boys in 1849 attended divine service at St. Augustine's Church; and £30 was paid for their accommodation annually.

An anonymous communication was received by the Trustees in March, 1849, covering £30, with the expression, "For the School late in Christmas Street." The money was duly acknowledged in the Bristol newspapers. In June, 1854, £2 2s. was similarly received for the benefit of the Hospital through Mr. Lloyd, of Thornbury.

The conduct of the boys still gave trouble. In September, 1849, four boys eloped over the boundary wall, and were expelled. Sergeant Stephens, of the police force, was accordingly appointed to have constant charge of the boys out of school hours.

In December, 1854, Mrs. Chandler, the matron, resigned, and Miss Mary Watts was appointed.

During recent years permission was

given to the parents and friends to visit the boys once a week at the Hospital. This became known as the "Friends' Visiting Day"; but in consequence of certain inconveniences, and the ill-effects attending the concession, the custom was abolished.

In March, 1857, Dr. Hawkesworth, who had been Head Master for twenty years, and was in the sixty-fifth year of his age, tendered his resignation. During his tenure of office the number of boys had been increased from 100 to 160. Nine years later he died at Cork, and the affection with which he was regarded was shown by his old scholars, who to the number of 170 subscribed no less than £84 1s. 6d. towards a fund for "the Hawkesworth Memorial." This took the form of a monumental brass erected in the Hospital at a cost of £61 5s. 9d., and a marble tablet placed in the Mayor's Chapel at a cost of £15 10s. 0d. The brass is set in a moulding of stone, and bears the following illuminated inscription :—

"In honour and affectionate remembrance of the late Rev. John Hawkesworth, LL.D., of Trinity College, Dublin,

who for nearly twenty years (1838–57), with distinguished credit to himself and advantage to those placed under his care, held the office of Head Master of the Hospital. This memorial is erected by 170 of his old pupils as a record of his many virtues and of the esteem in which his memory is held by them, A.D. 1867." The memorial tablet in the Mayor's Chapel is of Gothic design, and shows the arms of the deceased, with the motto, "Vigilans et audax." The inscription is: "To the memory of the Rev. Dr. John Hawkesworth, LL.D., of Trinity College, Dublin, for twenty years Head Master of Queen Elizabeth Hospital in this City. He died at Cork, April 10, 1866, in the 74th year of his age. This tablet is erected by a number of his old pupils as a small mark of esteem and affection."

There were many applicants for the vacant headmastership, eight candidates being requested to attend the Board, four being in holy orders. The Governors selected the Rev. M. W. Barton, M.A., scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, second master of Lewes Grammar School, and formerly head master of the Chipping Campden Grammar School. Mr. Barton's

mastership did not last two years. During his short term of office several boys were expelled for theft and absconding. In April, 1859, he resigned his appointment, and on the 18th June following the Rev. J. B. Winter, of St. John's College, Cambridge, was selected out of fifty-four applicants to succeed him. This gentleman quickly regretted his appointment, and asked to be released, as he feared the duties would be too arduous for his strength, when Mr. Thomas Stollery Cayzer was appointed in his place.

To chronicle all the occasions when boys ran away about this period would be too painful and too monotonous. It is only necessary to say that during the time Mr. Cayzer was headmaster, a period of nearly twenty years, boys eloped on sixteen occasions, to the number of thirty-three. One among these distinguished himself by running away and being expelled; he was forgiven, however, and re-admitted, only to run away for the second time. There were forty-two removals and expulsions from various causes, the chief trouble being the strong desire of the boys to obtain their freedom. To this number two more would have been added, but their terms

having expired their expulsion was not recorded. Four others were removed on account of health.

Deaths of six boys during this period, two the result of accident, are recorded. This would no doubt call forth an enquiry in the present day; but the school life of boys at this period was very much more strenuous, both at public and private schools. Unless a boy roughed it his education was scarcely thought to be complete.

Henry Joseph Rowe died 5th Dec., 1859.

— Milsom died April, 1863.

Wm. Chas. Williams died 13th April, 1873.

Hy. Wilton Warren (accident) died — August, 1874.

Edwd. Philip Williams, died 9th March, 1876.

Alexander Thomas (accident) died 26th August, 1878.

Frank Ernest Hill (brain fever) died 21st April, 1879.

With the approval of the Governors Mr. Nash erected a drinking fountain in the front wall of the Hospital during the month of September, 1859, the plan being prepared by Messrs. Foster and Wood.

In March, 1860, the number of the boys was increased to 200.

About this time Mr. Edward Clarke, of Brentry, made a present of a considerable number of books to the Hospital.

The Trustees, in September, 1872, built new class-rooms for drawing at a cost of £645.

The Rev. Canon Norris, Vicar of St. George's, Brandon Hill, kindly offered to give the boys a service at the Hospital on Sunday afternoons, instead of their attending Church in the evening, which kind offer was accepted. Probably this prompted the Governors to purchase a new organ for the School at a cost of £140, a further sum of £15 was expended for an oak case in place of the painted deal one.

CHAPTER XII.

History of School, 1875–1910, under the New Scheme of the Endowed Schools Commissioners.

In May, 1875, the School came under a new scheme of the Endowed Schools Commissioners, the effect of which brought in due time a marked change for the better. Mr. Cayzer still retained his office as Head Master; Miss Watts, the Matron, however, retired with a pension, after twenty-one years' service, and Miss Margaret C. Wyche was elected to succeed her.

Early in the year 1877 the Governors resolved after due deliberation to try a change in the clothing of the boys, and determined that a costume consisting of jacket, waistcoat, and trousers of suitable material be substituted for the ancient dress, which had become so dear to the hearts of the citizens. A badge was procured for the cap, the only distinctive mark, to complete a dress which found little or no favour in any quarter. A year scarcely elapsed before the Governors

wisely abandoned the change, and reverted to the ancient costume, in every way more suitable, the modern dress proving much the more costly of the two. The only change since made is the simple one of discarding the cap, an article of dress which always gave trouble, and which the boys themselves gladly dispensed with. The health of the boys in no way suffered, and in the earliest record of Christ's Hospital the cap was described as "a small round cap, . . . as often carried in the hand as worn on the head."

There is little of interest to record during the remainder of the period in which Mr. Cayzer was Head Master. He resigned his office in September, 1879, when Mr. Robert Jackson, an assistant master at Clifton College, was appointed to succeed him. Under the new scheme referred to above, the number of foundation boarders was reduced to 160, it being intended that the surplus income should be applied to the endowment of Day Schools; but this part of the scheme was never realized. Formerly the Trustees elected boys on petition; under the scheme they are preferentially

elected by competitive examinations, as follows: Sixty to be poor orphans who have lost one or both parents, or children of incapacitated parents, having been born in Bristol, or lived for three years at least in the parliamentary borough. Fifty boys to be chosen by examination from the public Elementary Schools of Bristol, and fifty to be selected from the new day schools to be created under the scheme.

Under the scheme the Governing Body of the School was constituted of the Trustees for the time being of the Bristol Municipal Charities, together with two Governors to be appointed by the Town Council, two by the Bristol School Board, now the Education Committee, and two by the masters and mistresses of the permanent staff of the Grammar School, Queen Elizabeth Hospital, and the Red Maids' School, for terms of six years each.

In January, 1880, Mr. Robert Jackson entered on his work, and his first object was to extend and improve the curriculum of the School in accordance with the scheme of 1875. Mathematics, Latin, French, English, drawing, and singing were introduced into every form, so

that each boy would have an equal chance of learning these subjects. The Governors appointed an external examiner to test the work of the whole School, and as a further test it was decided, in the year 1882, that all boys in the highest form should annually be entered for the Cambridge Local Examination. During the past twenty-seven years nearly 200 first-class honours have been gained by the boys, with numerous distinctions, especially in mathematics. Several boys leaving the Hospital at fifteen years of age passed on to the Grammar School, and thence to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, graduating with Honours, thus winning for their School further distinction. During the past twenty-five years boys have been entered for the examination of the Science and Art Department in freehand, geometry, model, and perspective drawing, gaining many certificates.

The games throughout the School were re-organized, all scholars being called upon to play, cricket and football matches being regularly played with other schools. Swimming was introduced in the year 1889, and all the boys who

have left since then have been able to swim.

Military drill was introduced about five years ago, and an instructor was appointed; the result on the physique of the boys has been most beneficial. Two years later rifle shooting was introduced, when the School had the honour of a visit from Field Marshal Earl Roberts, who opened the rifle range, and expressed great satisfaction with all that he saw.

Both swimming and shooting have been greatly encouraged by Mr. Alderman Eberle, who offers silver and bronze medals from time to time for competition.

The Medical Officer (Dr. Carling) gives the senior boys lectures in first aid, a subject which cannot fail to be of use to many of them in after life.

In 1908 the Governors fitted up a carpenter's shop, in order that the boys might learn carpentering in accordance with a recommendation of the Board of Education, who require that all boys should receive manual instruction. The Governors also, at their request, fitted up one of the large rooms on the top floor of the main building as an art school, and

provided additional class-room accommodation.

Unhappily, owing to agricultural depression, the income of the Hospital is less than it was when the new scheme was introduced in 1875, and to meet the increased expenditure the Governors have been reluctantly compelled to reduce the number of foundationers from 160 to 120. To partly meet these adverse circumstances the Governors recently decided to charge all boys, other than orphans, £5 each annually towards the cost of clothing; and they hope that it may be possible in time once more to raise the number of boys in the Hospital.

A meeting was held on the 23rd Nov., 1869, at which about 150 old boys were present, for the purpose of establishing a Benevolent Society for the relief of old Elizabethans in adversity or old age. Mr. George Thomas was elected president, and Mr. W. H. Harford, the banker, treasurer. A committee with a secretary was appointed, and before the meeting broke up resolutions were put and carried congratulating the assembly upon the auspicious inauguration of the Association. This Society lapsed after a period

of some thirty years, and there are only one or two survivors. A new Society was established about ten years ago, which is now in a very flourishing condition, having upwards of 400 members. The new Society of Old Boys has proved very helpful to many of their old comrades who have been less successful in the battle of life than themselves.

Reverting once more to the past history of the School before the days of examinations, when boys were elected on the nomination of a Trustee, and when each boy wore on his coat a badge bearing the initials of the Founder who had befriended him : a collection of these brass and silver badges has been rescued by the Governors from oblivion. The badges, together with a printed statement of the several benefactions from the time of John Carr, have been framed and placed in the schoolroom, in order that these good men's deeds may not be forgotten.

The 21st of March is duly honoured as "Founder Day," as it is the day on which Queen Elizabeth granted the Governors of the Hospital their Charter ; and until last year the prizes were then awarded. A prize and speech day is

now annually observed in the month of October.

Some 1200 boys have passed through the School during the rule of the present head master, and under his régime it has had a long and successful career, and won for itself a very high place in the estimation of the citizens of Bristol.

Bristol is rightly said to be the City of churches; it is often called a City of charities, which raises the question that many charities are not always an unmixed blessing. No doubt, however, can arise in any mind when the writer suggests that Bristol is a City of schools.

APPENDIX.

MASTERS.

BECAUSE of the loss of the early accounts the names of the first Masters of the School cannot be traced. The earliest record is contained in a resolution passed by the Common Council in April, 1613, when the Rev. Hungerford Williamson was appointed Master, in place of Mr. White, a late Master. The salary was £6 13s. 4d. per annum; and the wages of two female servants kept in the house was £1 6s. 8d. per annum each.

In 1627 the Rev. Mr. Gawen was elected master. He died in 1639.

Mr. Gawen's widow was allowed a chamber in the Hospital for six months, and a gratuity of £6 13s. 4d. on her departure.

In December, 1639, the Rev. Robert Perry was elected Master.

In 1649 a fee of £5 was paid for placing one of the boys of the School with the master "to be an usher."

The Rev. R. Perry died in the year 1652, the Rev. Thomas Snead was elected to succeed him on the 2nd June, 1652.

On the 2nd June, 1657, the Rev. Thomas Snead was presented by the Corporation to the living of S. Michael's, Bristol. He accordingly resigned, and the Rev. Sylvester Adams was elected to succeed him in the month of August, 1657. He died shortly afterwards; and in 1658 the Rev. Thomas Snead, who had previously resigned, was once more elected Master, and soon after engaged to preach at the Gaunts' Church. On the 9th December, 1662, the Rev. Snead having refused before S. Bartholomew's Day to subscribe the Declaration required by Act of Parliament for the uniformity of public prayers and administration of sacraments, and being sent for and still refusing, Mr. Massey (Deacon) was elected Master in his room. The afternoon's lecture at the Gaunts', for which Mr. Snead was paid £16 per annum, was discontinued.

The Rev. Mr. Massey died in 1685.

Mr. John Cobb was elected 24th Sept., 1685, at a salary of £330 per annum for 36 boys, inclusive of his salary as Master.

He was allowed £8 for collecting the rents of the City and County property. This is the first instance during a century of the appointment of a Master not in Holy Orders. In consequence, the Rev. John Batman was appointed reader or curate at the Gaunts' in 1685. In 1709, when the boys were removed to the Mint, Mr. John Cobb resigned his office of Master.

Mr. Joseph Sylvester was appointed to succeed him. He was allowed £10 per annum for each boy, and £12 extra was allowed owing to the dearness of corn.

Mr. William Williams was appointed Master on 3rd July, 1710, for one year only; and from that period every succeeding master was re-elected annually. He died in 1753.

Mr. John Scott, writing master and accountant, was elected 20th Oct., 1753. There were four candidates for the post, two of whom were described as writing masters and accountants, a third as a glover, and the fourth as an insurance broker. In Dec., 1756, a committee was appointed to enquire into the conduct of Mr. Scott, and his re-election was postponed. On 23rd March, 1757, he retired.

Mr. Edward Willis was appointed March, 1757.

Mr. William Delpratt was elected in Dec., 1766, when Mr. Willis resigned.

On 4th Aug., 1781, Mr. John Davis was appointed, vice Mr. Wm. Delpratt resigned.

In March, 1790, Mr. John Davies was removed from the office of Master, and Mr. Thomas Flowers was elected.

In 1794, Mr. Joseph Gwyer was appointed to succeed Mr. Flowers.

In 1795 and several subsequent years the sum of £70 was voted and paid to the Master as a free gift, on account of the high price of provisions.

Mr. Joseph Gwyer died in May, 1799, and Mr. John Gwyer was elected to succeed him.

In Dec., 1805, Mr. James Gadd was elected in place of Mr. John Gwyer.

From 1805, the allowance for the maintenance, clothing, and education of the 36 boys was increased from £12 to £15 per annum each. In December, 1806, the allowance was increased to £17. From September, 1813, to £18; and £40 was paid to the Master as a free gift in April, 1814. From March, 1819, this allowance was increased to £20, when

an assistant master was appointed under an agreement for five years, with a salary increasing from £10 to £25, the Master being allowed £30 for his board. From Christmas, 1822, the allowance was reduced from £20 to £17.

Mr. James Gadd died on the 12th March, 1823.

Mr. Isaac Weston was elected to succeed him, with a salary of £50 per annum, in addition to the allowance of £17 for each boy.

The Rev. Dr. Hawkesworth was appointed Master on the 26th January, 1838; he resigned in May, 1857; when the Rev. M. W. Barton, M.A., a scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, second master of Lewes Grammar School, and formerly head master of Chipping Campden Grammar School, was elected.

On the 18 June, 1859, the Rev. J. B. Winter, of St. John's College, Cambridge, was selected Master in place of the Rev. M. W. Barton, but before a week elapsed he withdrew, when Mr. Thomas Stollery Cayzer was elected.

In September, 1879, Mr. Cayzer resigned, and Mr. Robert Jackson was appointed head master.

Boys.

In the summer or autumn of 1590 the School was first opened, and 12 boys were admitted.

In 1606 there were 20 boys.

Between 1615 and 1619 the number was increased to 24.

In December, 1620, the 24 boys on the foundation were distinguished by wearing badges on their blue coats, viz. :—

8	with	badges	I.C. for John Carr.
6	,,	,,	C.B. for City of Bristol.
6	,,	,,	M.R. for Lady Mary Ramsey.
3	,,	,,	W.B. for William Birde.
1	,,	,,	R.D. for Robert Dowe.

On the 7th September, 1651, being the Foundation Day appointed by the Queen's Majesty for the Hospital, four more boys were admitted in addition to the 24 already there placed—"as an addition to the good benefactor's gift, Mr. John Carr."

29th September, 1659, it was resolved that the number of boys be increased to forty, there being now only twenty-

eight. No increase, however, took place until the year 1681.

In 1700, four boys were added to the School, making, with Colston's six, 40 boys in all.

In 1702, boys increased to 44.

In 1716, on the death of Mr. Gollop, 5 boys were added to the 40.

In 1738 the places of 4 boys were not filled up, the number of boys in the School at the time being 45 : of these,

16 wore the City's mark or badge.
8 ,, Mr. Carr's mark or badge.
3 ,, Mr. Birde's mark or badge.
6 ,, Lady Ramsey's mark or badge.
1 ,, Mr. Dowe's mark or badge.
6 ,, Mr. Edwd. Colston's mark or badge.
5 were on Mr. Gollop's Foundation.

Michaelmas, 1740, the number of boys was 42, Gollop boys having been increased one, and those with the City's mark decreased 4.

In 1741, 2 boys admitted on Hartnell's Foundation, making 44.

In 1747, number reduced to 38.

24th May, 1821, the first 3 boys elected

on Gist's Foundation, the number being 42, viz. :—

8	wearing	the badge of	John Carr
3	,,	,,	Wm. Birde
1	,,	,,	Robert Dowe
6	,,	,,	Lady Mary Ramsey
5	,,	,,	City of Bristol (C.B.)

(23 on the Old Foundation.)

6	wearing	the badge of	Edward Colston
5	,,	,,	James Gollop
3	,,	,,	Samuel Hartnell
1	,,	,,	Samuel Gardiner
3	,,	,,	Samuel Gist
1	,,	,,	Richard Hughes

(19 on the New Foundation.)

25th March, 1826, two boys were elected on Richard Hughes' Foundation. In 1838 the boys were increased to 100 ; in 1857 to 160; in March, 1860, to 200.

Under the new scheme of 1875 the number of boys was reduced to 160.

Accounts.

From Joshua Jones' Report, dated 11th December, 1839, we learn that the accounts of the Charity were missing or were partially illegible until the year 1614.

Apparently from the period of their appointment, the Treasurers of the Hospital kept accounts, but the first forty-one pages of the book, comprising receipts and payments previous to the year 1610, are entirely missing. The pages of this book containing accounts from 1610 to 1614 are much mutilated, and those from 1612–1613 are wholly absent. The mutilated pages of 1610–1611 show that so early as 1610 the revenues of the Charity not only met its current expenses, but also enabled the Treasurer to lend out money on bonds and securities, a fact borne out by part of a list in the Treasurer's Book, and further confirmed by entries in the bargain book of the Corporation, from which it may be ascertained that the sum outstanding on loans, was, at the end of the year 1610, £739 19s. 4d.

The accounts from 1614 show that the attendance of the boys was usual at funerals of persons of importance, for which the sum of £1 was commonly paid by the friends of the deceased.

An account of the disbursements for the year ending 29 September, 1629:—

	£	s.	d.
Paid Mr. Gawen, Schoolmaster, for white meates for the household for one whole yeere ending 18 July, 1629, contayninge xiii moneths at 25s. 5½d. the moneth	16	10	11½
Paid for wages for him (Schoolmaster) and his maides, and for salt, ashes and thred for one whole yeere	11	4	0
Paid the Collier for coles ..	4	11	0
Paid for fower draughts of wood and two draughts of faggotts	0	15	6
Paid Thomas Lloyd the brewer for 58 barrels of beere, from 25 October, 1628, until the 24 day of October, 1629	15	6	0

	£	s.	d.
Paid the Baker, widow Leaperd, for bread ..	42	9	4
Each week 1 cwt. 14 lbs. of "fleshe" (which is the unsavoury description given to our present-day "meat") was bought at several prices, amounting for one whole yeere to ..	56	3	10
Paid the Chandler, Humphrie Read, for sope and kandles	3	1	1½
Paid the Lynnen Draper ..	9	17	6
Paid the Wollen Draper ..	23	6	9
Paid the Taylor	2	2	8

And the Shoemaker, William Frie, was paid 30s. for 24 pairs of shoes twice during the year.

The Barber, goodwife Pearce, for cutting the boys' hair was paid 2s. 6d. on each quarter day.

Among the "payments extraordinary," which amounted to £26 18s. 11½d., are a few worthy of note, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Item paid unto Mr. Alderman Kitchen which he disbursed at Axbridge in meeting ye Commission Seward	1	0	0

	£	s.	d.
For fower kilderkyns of beere sent to Congresbury	0	15	0
For leaven gallons of clarett wyne sent thither ..	0	14	0
Three gallons of sache at 4s. 4d. per gallon ..	0	13	0
For carriage the wyne and bookes to Congresbury with the hire of a man ..	0	3	0
Paid the Cooke for dressinge of the provision	0	10	0
The servant maides ..	0	4	0
For a sugar loafe waienge vi lbs and an ounce ..	0	8	4
For attending on horses ..	0	6	0
To the poore there and at Bedminster and Redcliff Hill	0	3	10
Paid for the horse hire of the fower surveyors and their men for 2 daies at 15d. per horse a day ..	1	0	0
The horse hire of the Town Clerk	0	5	0
The horse hire of the Chamberleyne	0	2	6
The horse hire of Henry Perry	0	2	0

	£	s.	d.
And allowed Mr. William Younge, Bailiff there, for extraordinary dyett where was enterteyned Mr. Chapel and others of the Commission of Stewards	6	0	0
Carriage of fower kilderkyns of beere	0	2	0
Richard Griffeth for his horse hire for 2 daies 2s. and for writinge 3 parchment coppies concerning Congresbury	0	7	6
Paid Richard Griffeth the second tyme for ridinge to Axbridge to meet the Commission of Sewarde	0	5	0
To Master *Reliefe* which he paid to John Price the Atturney for costs of suite against Robt. Robts. about the celars ..	4	5	4
Paid for a suite of appell. and a hatt for Wm. Blinman, one of the Hospitall Boies who was defective	0	13	6

In 1630 £2 was expended in the making of Mr. John Carr's picture at the Gaunts', while in 1632 £2 10s. was paid for a "picture of Queen Elizabeth to remain in the Hospital."

From this and the following entries, made 1657 to 1659, it appears that the School was closely connected with the Gaunts' Church, now known as the Mayor's Chapel or S. Mark's Church.

	£	s.	d.
Item to a new bell rope ..	0	5	0
Item to a new bell wheale	0	15	0
Item to a tyler for tile work	2	5	3
Item the glazing of 5 windowes over the pulpit and against it	6	5	0
Item to North the smith for locks and barres for the windowes	1	14	0
Item to the Tyler for work in the Cloysters	0	11	10
Item to a pulpit cushion ..	1	3	0
Item to the freemason for Ashley for the two windowes	1	2	9

	£	s.	d.
Item to the freemason for amending windowes and pillars	1	10	0
Item to paynting Alderman John Barker's Arms and Stander for the Sword and pulpit rest	1	0	0
Item to the Smith for the Standes for the sword ..	0	13	4
Item a glasinge the 2 greate windowes next the green	2	12	4
Item to bordes for 2 dores in the Church	0	10	0
Item to a forme and 2 benches in the Church	1	2	0

In all the above Church account amounted to £25 10s. 4d.

From the Treasurer's accounts of 1701–2 it appears that there were three Servants in the Hospital, and that a small donation was paid to the boys at the Visitation, and that instead of making an oration or speech as formerly, one of the boys sang an anthem.

To moneys expended at Visitation, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
To three servant maids ..	0	7	6
,, eight senior boys	0	8	0
,, thirty-two boys at 3d. each	0	8	0
,, one boy who sang an anthem	0	1	0
,, Mrs. Cobb for fruit, etc. ..	2	3	0
,, John Blackwell, Esq., for wine	4	7	0
	7	14	6

The sum of one hundred guineas was paid out of the Charity funds on the 30th August, 1829, for painting the arms of the various benefactors on glass to be placed in the Mayor's Chapel.

In 1817 the Governors appointed Mr. Young Sturge as Land Steward.

In 1818 William Danger was appointed Bailiff of Congresbury, in place of John Wall, who had filled that office since 1793.

JOHN WRIGHT AND SONS LTD. PRINTERS BRISTOL.